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日七十二月七年丑癸

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28TH, 1913.

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8.00 " 10.00 " " " 10 "

10.00 " 11.00 " " " 15 "

11.30 " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 "

12.45 p.m. " 1.15 " " " 10 "

1.15 " 1.45 " " " 15 "

1.45 " 2.15 " " " 10 "

2.15 " 5.00 " " " 15 "

5.00 " 8.10 " " " 10 "

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12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " " 10 "

1.00 p.m. " 5.00 " " " 15 "

5.00 " 6.00 " " " 10 "

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\$ 40.00	Dairen	Ar.	3.30 p.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.
Y 14.05	Mukden	Ar.	11.50	"	"	"
Y 11.50	Changchun	Ar.	11.50	"	"	"
R 9.60	Harbin	Ar.	6.50 a.m.	Tues.	Thurs.	Sun.
		Ar.	8.00	"	"	"
		Ar.	2.00 p.m.	"	"	"

Connecting at Harbin with { State Express for Moscow, Wagon-Lits from Moscow, State Express for Peking.

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1st Class Fares	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.	10 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.
R 9.60	Changchun	Ar.	6.30	"	"	"
Y 11.50	Mukden	Ar.	7.00	"	"	"
Y 14.05	Dairen	Ar.	1.50 p.m.	"	"	"
Y 40.00	Shanghai	Ar.	10.20	"	"	"
		Ar.	Noon	Thurs.	Sat.	Mon.
		Ar.	Forenoon	"	"	"

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The above fares do not include the Sleeping Car Supplement and Express Extra Fee.
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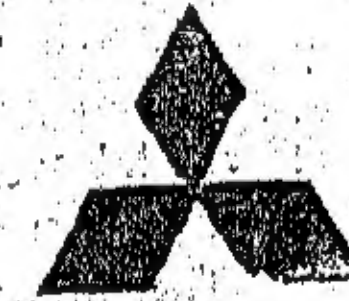
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[720]

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1913.

[584]

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(22)

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No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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DEATH.

JAMES.—On 28th August, at Kowloon, the dearly beloved infant son of Captain and Mrs. C. A. JAMES, aged two days. [1014]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 28TH, 1913

Few residents can have failed to remark the instant success of the new Ordinance prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank notes, and the very noticeable influence of the other Ordinance recently enacted to prohibit the circulation of foreign silver coins in the Colony, though this latter Ordinance does not come into force for nearly six months yet. Those who have lived in the Colony for some years must recall with unposed interest the reluctance shown by previous Governors to place measures of this kind on the statute of the Colony. The subsidiary coinage evil has been discussed and tolerated for many years. No local remedy was considered possible. At first hope rested upon promises extorted from the Canton Authorities to reduce the output of the Mint. Hongkong for currency purposes was deemed to be, in the language of Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, "an integral portion of China"; hence it was considered impracticable in the circumstances to exclude Chinese coins from circulating in the Colony. So the aim of the Government was to persuade the Canton Authorities to recognise their very obvious duty to restrict the output of the Mint in order to rehabilitate their own

coinage, for by this means Hongkong subsidiary coins would be rehabilitated also. Repeated promises were made by the Canton Authorities to do this, but as the years passed it was seen that those promises were not likely to be fulfilled in any reasonable period of time. Last year the Hongkong Government gave evidence of an important change of policy when it passed a Bill prohibiting the circulation of foreign copper coins in the Colony, and so gratifying was the success of this measure that it was an encouragement to take the next step and extend the prohibition to silver foreign coins. It is not forgotten that an effort by the Tramway and other carrying companies to secure this result by bye-law, without waiting for legislation, raised a remarkable boycott, but, supported by the Government, the Tramway Company adhered to its new bylaw, and their right to refuse foreign coins was eventually recognised. Before the new legislation was passed its object had been to a large extent secured, and there is every reason to believe that the Chinese community in the interval allowed for bringing the Ordinance into force will so order their business affairs that the letter and spirit of the law will be generally obeyed. The Ordinance prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank notes came into force nearly two months ago, and it is a noteworthy and gratifying fact there has been no occasion for the Authorities to enforce the penalties which the law provides for infringement of its provisions. These local problems in the past have served to direct the attention from time to time in regard to China's Treaty undertaking to establish a uniform National Coinage, for a frequent outcome of discussions on currency questions of all kinds in Hongkong has been some representation to His Majesty's Minister to urge upon the Chinese Government the imperative necessity for taking steps to implement the promise made in the Macao Treaty to establish a uniform national coinage throughout China. The fact that the Colony is now trying to solve its subsidiary coinage problems by its own methods does not seem to be altogether an inopportune moment to suggest that the Chambers of Commerce in the Far East should renew their representations to Peking, for we believe no representation has been made on this subject since the change of Government occurred in China.

Mr. G. N. Orme took his seat as Second Magistrate yesterday afternoon in place of Mr. C. D. Melbourne who is transferred to the Supreme Court as Deputy Registrar.

A Northern paper states that "over fifty telegrams, mostly from Hongkong, were received by the Government, asking for Sun Yat-sen's execution."

Thieves entered the premises of the Hongkong Cigar Company at 18, Queen's Road Central, and stole cigars and cigarettes to the value of about \$100.

On Tuesday, a Chinese seaman was conveyed to the hospital suffering from injuries inflicted by another man, for whom the police are instituting a vigorous search.

It is stated that the Yau-mati police have made a big haul of new Kwangtung \$5 bank-notes. The face value of the notes is \$64,800, and four men are under arrest pending enquiries.

During Tuesday night a small fire occurred at the premises of Messrs. Ruttonjee & Son, in Zeland Street. Fortunately, it was not serious, and was soon extinguished. The damage amounted to about \$60.

A fatal accident occurred in a godown at No. 15, Connaught Road, West, a number of bags of rice falling upon and suffocating a man who was at work there. Another man also received serious injury and was removed to hospital.

After quarrelling with her husband, a Chinese woman, in a fit of pique, attempted to commit suicide by drowning herself in the waters of the harbour on Tuesday. A Chinese constable pulled the woman out, and she was afterwards admitted to the hospital.

An inquest was held at the Gaol yesterday, by the Coroner (Mr. F. A. Hazeland) and a jury composed of Messrs. W. Kailly, L. G. Cordeiro, and C. Pryce, on the body of Chan On, a native of the Sun On district, who died while serving sentence of a month's hard labour for stealing clothes on July 30th. Dr. McKenny deposed that death was due to phthisis, and a verdict in accordance with this evidence was returned.

The Chief Officer of the s.s. *Hue* reports that between noon on Monday and 11 o'clock on the following day a box, which was thought to be securely locked, was opened by a man with a duplicate key. Three screens, of the value of \$30, and four rifles were stolen.

A house coolie at No. 46, Bonham Strand, reported to the police that at about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening two men entered the house. One of them was armed with a chopper and the other with a heavy piece of wood, and they bound and gagged him and rolled him underneath the bed, ordering him to keep still and quiet. The robbers then stole from a wooden box about \$20 in money. They remained in the house for about half-an-hour and then took themselves off. The coolie was ultimately liberated by another inmate of the house.

TWO TYPHOONS.

The Manila Observatory reported yesterday a typhoon west of Luzon, more than 100 miles distant (developing), and another to the north-west of Yap, moving W.N.W.

The red signals were hoisted yesterday morning and by dusk nearly all the small craft in the harbour had found its way into the typhoon shelters.

CHINESE STEAMER WATER-LOGGED.

PASSENGERS TRANSFERRED.

As the Chinese river steamer *Hui Ming* was on her usual voyage from Hongkong to Canton on Monday night, she was discovered to be making water badly. This, it is considered, was probably due to the heavy load of cargo which she carried, in addition to which she had on board some 200 passengers.

The discovery was made on the Canton side of Tiger Island, where the steamer anchored, and the pumps were set to work. They were kept going vigorously for some hours, and when the s.s. *Hui Chow* hove into sight she was signalled and the passengers of the *Hui Ming* transferred to her and carried on to their destination.

When the crew of the *Hui Ming* had reduced the depth of water in her holds she proceeded on her voyage to Canton, discharged her cargo, made the return trip yesterday, and went into dock.

THE ATTACK BY PIRATES AT CHINSAN.

Fuller information regarding the attack by pirates near Chinsan, reported by our Macao correspondent, shows that the object of the attack was to loot the steam launch which the Macao picnic party had engaged to tow them on reaching Chinsan. It appears that the pirates had received word that some thousands of dollars were being carried on this launch as well as a considerable quantity of boiled opium. The picnic party travelled on the launch when their boat and a Chinese passenger junk were taken to tow. When the launch reached Sam-hau (Three Rivers) a furious fusillade was unexpectedly opened upon the launch by pirates on the banks. The coxswain knowing what it meant ordered the tow lines to be cut, and putting on full steam saved his valuable cargo from being looted. This attack took place at 11 o'clock in the morning. Some of the people on the Chinese passenger junk were killed and others wounded.

THE MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF BRASS.

For being in unlawful possession of a piece of brass, valued at \$2.50, a Chinese from Yau-mati was fined \$15 or a month's hard labour.

DISTRICT WATCHMAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL. The district watchman who stands charged with the murder of a compatriot by beating him with his truncheon was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions by Mr. Hazeland.

AUSTRALIAN CHINESE IN TROUBLE. A Chinese who had just returned from Australia was charged, with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and a quantity of ammunition. He was defended by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring & Russ), who stated that his client had been in Australia for 20 years and was about to go up to the West River to his home. He did not see why he should plead guilty as he had plenty of property and had six trunks full of fairly valuable clothing and other articles. He required the revolver for protection, as he had heard of robberies in the neighbourhood. The Magistrate said the ammunition did not fit the revolver, and was of Winchester pattern. Mr. Goldring suggested that the defendant might get ammunition in the Colony. He protested against the police taking the man's money and clothing. He understood that they could only take the ammunition, but apparently they had taken the whole lot. Inspector Fenton said the police could not leave the property in the public street. Defendant was fined \$50.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE REDUCED TELEGRAPH RATES FROM JAPAN.

TOKYO, August 27th.

The *Kwampo* announces that reduced cable rates come into force from the 1st prox., saving 30 per cent. on Commercial and Press messages.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW GRAVING DOCK AT SINGAPORE.

OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR.

SINGAPORE, August 27th.

His Excellency Sir Arthur H. Young, K.C.M.G., opened the new graving dock, which he named the King's Dock.

It is the largest east of Suez, and takes vessels of the *Olympic's* size.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

MEXICO CITY, August 27th.

Mr. Lind, the United States Ambassador, was to leave on Wednesday. There is no indication that Mexico has receded from her previous position.

A telegram from Washington says that President Wilson has now decided to read the Mexican message to Congress. Its tone is friendly, but it "unalterably opposes Mexican Governments which are irregularly set up by ambitious individuals."

Mr. Lind's negotiations with President Huerta have terminated.

The Mexican Government has asked President Wilson to delay the message to Congress for 24 hours, and the President has agreed.

President Huerta's request is thought to portend a compromise, making a final adjustment possible. It transpires that the American Government's demands included the cessation of hostilities at an early date, free election, "President Huerta not to be a candidate, and all parties to agree to abide by the results."

OUTRAGE IN MEXICO.

BRITISH AND GERMAN ROBBED AND MURDERED.

MEXICO CITY, August 27th.

A British subject named Arthur Laston, and a German named Eric von Thaden, were robbed and murdered by bandits on a ranch at Michoacan. The Government has promised that the murderers shall be punished.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

LONDON, August 27th.

It is officially announced that Sir F. L. Cartwright, British Ambassador at Vienna, has resigned for private reasons. Sir M. W. de Bunsen, Ambassador at Madrid, is to succeed him, while Sir A. H. Hardinge, Ambassador at Lisbon, goes to Madrid.

FRENCH AEROPLANE FATALITY.

PARIS, August 27th.

Lieutenant Senecover, of the Colonial Artillery, and a sapper were killed while flying in an aeroplane, the steering gear of the machine failing.

THE WATERPLANE RACE.

HAWKER'S MAGNIFICENT PROGRESS.

LONDON, August 27th.

In fine weather, Mr. Hawker, despite slight squalls, made a magnificent flight from Berwick to Aberdeen, negotiating 603 miles in 730 minutes. He was accorded a great ovation. He resumed his record journey, arriving at Cromarty, a distance of 740 miles, in 820 minutes. Now the only question is whether he can complete the whole 1,540 miles by 9.30 on Thursday morning, the prescribed limit.

LATER.

Hawker arrived at Oban at 5.55. The 94 miles from Cromarty to Oban is regarded as the most difficult stage, owing to the mountain air currents. He took nearly three hours to do the journey. Mr. Hawker spends the night in Oban.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PAINTERS STRIKE.

LONDON, August 27th.

It is estimated that about 20,000 men connected with the building trade were idle in London yesterday.

The painters have rejected the master decorators offer of an increase from 8jd. to 9jd. an hour, claiming 13d. an hour, which eighteen firms, however, it is understood, have conceded.

The work of renovating West End clubs and residences is largely at a standstill.

The calling out of certain workers employed by contractors under the control of office works does not seem to have had a very disturbing effect on the Government Departments.

At Buckingham Palace, which is being renovated for the King's occupation in three months time, painting has not yet commenced, but there are fears that the masons now engaged upon refacing work may be induced to come out in sympathy.

REGRETTABLE INCIDENT IN CANADA.

BUGLER TRAMPLES ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

OTTAWA, August 27th.

During a military parade at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, a bugler snatched from the hand of a woman in an automobile a United States flag which she had flaunted in his face. The flag was trampled on, and the bugler refused to apologise. He was dismissed by his Colonel, but subsequently Mr. Hughes, the Minister for Militia and Defence, reversed the decision in view of the provocation the bugler received. The incident is variously commented on in the papers.

DUBLIN TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE.

LONDON, August 27th.

A strike of tramway men which has occurred is greatly inconveniencing the Dublin Horse Show.

THAW IN CANADA.

ATTORNEYS' ACTION MAY COMPLICATE PROCEEDINGS.

OTTAWA, August 27th.

Thaw's attorneys have withdrawn the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* issued by them, which may prolong the deportation proceedings indefinitely.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT LEEDS.

LONDON, August 27th.

Four people were killed and sixteen injured as the result of a boiler explosion which occurred at the Leeds Steel Works.

ULSTER RIOTING AND INSURANCE RISKS.

LONDON, August 27th.

In consequence of the rioting in Ulster, insurance to the amount of £18,000,000 was effected yesterday.

THE ULSTER ADVISORY BOARD.

LONDON, August 27th.

An official announcement by the Ulster Unionist Council gives particulars of the constitution and membership of the Advisory Board for the Ulster Volunteer Force.

The announcement directs special attention to Sir Edward Carson's appeal for all men to join the force.

THE LONDONDERRY RIOTS.

LORD-LIEUTENANT REFUSES TO BE SWORN AT AN ENQUIRY.

LONDON, August 27th.

The Lord-Lieutenant has refused to be sworn at an enquiry into the conduct of the police at Londonderry during the recent riots on the ground that it did not possess any Parliamentary authority.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, August 27th.

The death is announced of Mr. Michael Maybrick, the famous composer.

The deceased, who wrote under the nom de plume of Stephen Adams, has appeared as a baritone at the leading London and provincial concerts, and also wrote many popular songs.

NEW CUTTER FOR THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS, MANILA.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong, Ltd., have just completed a very finely modelled steel screw steamer built to the order of the Bureau of Customs, Manila. The vessel has been named *Gilbert*, and is 165 feet long over the figurehead, 25 feet beam, and 13½ feet moulded depth, and has been built equal to the highest classification of Lloyd's Society.

The vessel, with its clipper stem, surmounted with a neatly carved eagle and sweeping trailboard, and long overhanging stern, has a graceful, yacht-like appearance. She has a continuous main deck with long shade deck over, and is rigged as a fore and aft schooner.

A powerful quick warping windlass is fitted in the bows to handle the stockless anchors. The crew are berthed under the main deck forward, and about the crew space is a large fresh water tank, also a magazine fitted up with the usual flooding and draining arrangements.

On the main deck forward is a steel house containing rooms for engineers, pantry, bath, and saloon. The saloon is handsomely fitted up in polished teakwood.

The captain and officers are accommodated in a teak house on the shade deck. On the after part of the shade deck is a teak house containing *cabin de luce*, panelled in oak and furnished in the most approved manner. Midships on the shade deck is a house for the wireless operator.

Triple-expansion engines and two powerful boilers of the builders' own make have been fitted.

The steam steering gear is housed at the aft end of engine casing and a Remington refrigerating machine has been fitted in a similar compartment at the aft end of the casing, with a large cold storage compartment under main deck aft.

The vessel is lighted throughout by electricity and has a powerful searchlight fitted on the fore mast.

She carries four boats, one being a fast motor launch. A powerful steam capstan is fitted on the shade deck for quick handling of the boats.

The *Gilbert*, which is one of the finest vessels built in Hongkong, is sure to create a very favourable impression, and the Taikoo Dockyard are to be congratulated on their latest production.

"MATSURA MARI" DISASTER.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

The following details are taken from the *Singapore Free Press*:—The Japanese steamer *Mitsuki Maru*, which put in at Singapore on Monday morning, the 15th inst., brought with her the captain and crew of the *Matsura Maru*, the new Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha vessel, which was found stranded on the north reef of the Parcel group of islands in the China Sea by the prevailing typhoon.

The stranded vessel, which is of 1,043 tons and was on her maiden voyage from London to Hongkong. She carried a valuable general cargo for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and was commanded by Captain Keith, who had eight European officers and forty Asiatic crew. She was only two days out from her destination and had been on the reef for a considerable time before her distress signals were observed by the *Mitsuki Maru* which was on the outward run from Yokohama. Capt. Yamawaki, of the *Mitsuki Maru*, was very prompt in getting the boats out and no lives have been lost. The reef on which the unfortunate vessel lies is well-known as a very dangerous spot, and it is only within the last twelve months that a German steamer was completely wrecked there and was not able to be salvaged.

The inquiry which will be held in due course will doubtless furnish all details of the disaster. In the meantime it must be a great consolation to her owners to know that, providing there is no great disturbance of the waters surrounding the Parcel Islands in the China Sea, there is good reason to hope that the vessel and her cargo of valuable machinery will be recovered little the worse for the mishap.

Captain Keith and the eight European and forty Asiatic members of the crew, who were rescued from their precarious situation by Captain Yamawaki and brought to Singapore by the *Mitsuki Maru*, are at present in Singapore awaiting instructions as to what to do. A representative of the *Singapore Free Press* was able to elicit a few further particulars of the disaster. With the reports that have been brought into Singapore during the last few days of encounters with typhoons in the China Sea it is natural that the disaster should at first have been associated with these disturbances. It has since been made clear, however, that the *Matsura Maru* ran on the reef in a comparatively calm sea. It was almost dark at the time. The vessel quickly assumed a sloping position, in which she remained when her crew were removed by the *Mitsuki Maru's* boats some six hours later. During that time the distressed vessel had been constantly showing signals for help. Very little damage was done besides the making of a small quantity of water forward.

The removal of the cargo, which is mostly heavy machinery and iron work, will not be effected without considerable difficulty.

The German steamer *Lyceum*, which arrived from Saigon yesterday, reports "Japanese wrecked steamer on North Reef, asked to be reported to Lloyd's. Declined proffered assistance." Tubboat was anchoring in proximity.

UP RIVER NOTES.

ANARCHY IN THE NORTH RIVER DISTRICTS.

PIRACY AND BRIGANDAGE.

[FROM A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.]

PACIFIC HAD, August 24th.
THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The country beyond here is now in the hands of pirates and robber bands whose numbers are increasing daily and becoming a menace to life and property in the towns on this river. Last evening the Railway Station Guard here, of about a dozen soldiers, was surprised by a band numbering over a hundred, and their guns and ammunition taken away. The guard has since fled.

All river traffic is now suspended between Ching Yuen and Ying Tak, and trains have discontinued stopping at the station of Wang Shok, 10 miles beyond here—as that town is in the hands of a large band of pirates. The Captain of the Chinese gunboat, the *Sai Ping*, whom I interviewed, informed me that the Ying Tak Gorge is now held by a very large band of pirates, who are holding up anything and everything that attempts to pass that point. This state of things has prevailed since about last March.

Some few weeks ago they held up a number of junks laden with several thousand dollars worth of merchandise from Nam Hung and Shaohowfu, until a gunboat went up with over a hundred soldiers from Ching Yuen to relieve them. They attacked the pirates from the rear, killed forty, and eventually succeeded in getting the junks away. Several soldiers were killed and one sailor was shot through the leg, a bullet passing through a loophole in the armoured plates with which these gunboats are protected. This captain informed me that he is practically helpless to cope with these pirates, whose numbers are being swelled daily from all parts by disbanded soldiers and members of the Mauser Pistol Society, and as they now command both sides of this gorge in an almost impregnable position, that nothing but an army with heavy guns would dislodge them.

I had a long chat with him, and he is of the opinion that unless something is done very soon, all traffic on the railway beyond this point will have to be suspended, as it is rumoured that, owing to the cessation of all river traffic, the pirates are getting short of provisions, and that they intend very shortly to attack Ying Tak, which is now almost cut off, there being another large band to the north at a place called Sha Han.

On the morning of the 22nd, in broad daylight, a band of robbers attacked the village of Tai Miu, some few miles below Ching Yuen, and drove off all the water buffaloes belonging to the villagers. The elder of the village gathered together about forty farmers, followed them up, attacked them and endeavoured to recover their property. In the fight which ensued over twenty of the farmers were killed. On word being brought to Ching Yuen, a number of soldiers were dispatched, and in the sanguinary action which ensued with the robbers in the hills two wounded robbers were made prisoners, and were brought triumphantly back to Ching Yuen, the day we left, with the four cars cut off from the bodies of two others hanging from a bamboo pole, all this amidst the usual solemn flourish of trumpets!

The "Sunlight Soap" houseboat, which was at Ching Yuen about a week or so ago, deemed it inadvisable to proceed beyond that point, and so returned to Sunshui, they being urged by the gunboat stationed there not to go any farther up river, as no protection would be guaranteed to them.

News is continually filtering through here of the recent state of affairs in Canton, and this is giving an impetus to these piratical marauders, who, now that it has become apparent to them that all law and order has disappeared, are plunging this part of the country into a state of absolute anarchy, from which it will take a very long time for it to recover.

The chief engineer in charge of the construction of the section of the railway beyond Ying Tak has, from all accounts, fled, and work has practically come to a standstill for want of funds, and the large number of coolies who are consequently thrown out of employment are helping to swell the pirate and robber bands. There is nothing else for them to do, it being a question of rob or starve.

NOW AND THREE YEARS AGO.

Some three years ago I made this journey to Shaohowfu and beyond to Nam Hung, the head of navigation on this river, and travelled up to Linchowfu, the scene of the missionary massacre some years before, unmolested, and I felt as secure as if I were on the Shamen. In almost every town visited in these parts business was good, and the thousands of coolies then employed on the

construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway had plenty of money to spend, and scarcely a case of piracy was reported. Now it is almost impossible to credit the situation then and the state of chaos which now prevails. Work on the railway has been practically suspended, the junk traffic has come to a standstill. Unless the Cantonese Patriotic (sic) Party instead of devoting themselves to rebellion against the Central Government which exists, such as it is, endeavour to work harmoniously with it in establishing and endeavouring to keep some semblance of law and order for the protection of commerce in these outlying parts, it will only be a question of time when the state of anarchy and consequent stagnation of business which now exists here will surely spread slowly southwards. These robber bands, which are now growing daily in numbers, will soon assume such proportions that nothing less than an army will be able to cope with them, and it will take years for the country to recover from the resultant ruin and consequent famine which will assuredly ensue.

This river—which has been held up by the unusual quantity of water coming down from the West River—is now beginning to fall rapidly, and the Chinese gunboat—the *Sai Ping*—patrolling here, drawing two and a half feet of water cannot now get beyond here.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, August 27th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

The hearing of the charge of murder preferred against Chi Yau Tin, to which he pleaded not guilty, was concluded yesterday before the following jurors:—Messrs. A. Ritchie (foreman), V. R. V. Ribeiro, G. M. B. D. Wolf, A. J. Florin, N. V. A. Croucher, G. H. J. Liebach and F. Martin.

The Attorney-General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson), appeared for the Crown, and prisoner was defended by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, who was instructed by Mr. Crowther Smith.

After hearing the evidence, addressed by Counsel and his Lordship's summing up, the jury retired.

Seven minutes later they returned into Court and the foreman announced that they were unanimous in finding the accused not guilty.

Prisoner was discharged, and his Lordship, in discharging the jury, conveyed to them the thanks of the Colony for their services.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. J. H. KEMP (PUNISHMENT JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR WORK DONE.

His Lordship delivered his reserved decision in the claim for \$934.89 for work done and materials supplied brought by Tsun Yan Kee against the Hop. Hing Cheung Kung Sz Tai Kee, and Chak Yuk Tong, a partner therein.

Mr. D. Lewis (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner represented the defendants.

His Lordship said the claim was by a sub-contractor against a contractor, and the contract was in writing. There were two main questions for decision: one was, the amount of work which had been done; and the other was whether the plaintiff could recover anything in view of the fact that the work had not been completed. After reviewing the evidence given in the case his Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, less a sum of \$12.50 for work left undone, and costs.

Mr. Gardiner asked his Lordship to make payment by instalments.

Mr. Lewis—My instructions are that the defendant will probably receive a drawing from the architects either to-day or to-morrow, and then he will probably either abscond or go into bankruptcy. I would ask your Lordship to make no order in the matter at all.

Mr. Gardiner—The defendant will not get his money unless he has a certificate from Mr. Gibbs. I mentioned to my friend yesterday that I was prepared to give him an undertaking or consent that out of the monies to come to my client he should get his payment in respect of this judgment and costs.

Mr. Lewis—I don't know how much is coming from the architects.

Mr. Gardiner—More than sufficient to cover this claim and costs.

Mr. Lewis—The only thing for me is to garnishee the money in Mr. Gibbs' hands.

His Lordship—If there is that amount I don't suppose you want to arrest him?

Mr. Lewis—No, I want the money. If my friend will give me a letter in the course of to-day authorising Messrs.

Denison, Ram & Gibbs to hand the money to me, that is all I want. Of course, I will have to satisfy myself that there is enough money.

Mr. Gardiner undertook to supply this letter.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR EVICTION.

Action was brought by Wu Hung against Ho Cheuk In claiming \$1,000 damages for eviction from No. 182, Hollywood Road.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. D. Lewis for the defendants.

Mr. Gardiner said the defendants admitted, in the admission of facts, that there had been an eviction.

Mr. Lewis—I beg your pardon!

Mr. Gardiner—What can it mean, then?

Mr. Lewis—There is no admission that you were ever a tenant.

Mr. Gardiner—If we paid rent up to a certain date we were occupants. That is the contention, then: that we were not tenants?

Mr. Lewis—I am not contending anything at the moment.

Mr. Gardiner—I will prove that the plaintiff in this case was the tenant; that is the only point to prove.

Mr. Lewis—Then you are entitled to your \$1,000?

Mr. Gardiner—The measure of damage will, of course, be left in his Lordship's hands. Proceeding, Mr. Gardiner stated that plaintiff was the tenant, and the defendant, of No. 182, Hollywood Road. He took over the premises from the previous owner about five years ago, at a rental which was subsequently increased. The larger part of the premises were sublet to him by various tenants. Defendants became possessed of these premises by assignment, and while plaintiff was tenant the defendants let the same premises to the Tai Ming firm. They accepted rent in advance from that firm, thereby evicting the plaintiff.

Mr. Lewis admitted that his clients let the premises as from February 17th to the Tai Ming firm.

Mr. Gardiner said plaintiff paid rent for the said premises up to February 18th. He had received no notice from the previous landlord to quit, neither had he received any notice from the defendants. As a matter of fact, plaintiff still occupied portion of the premises, but as regarded the rest, he had been evicted.

Mr. Gardiner referred his Lordship to a summary action which was brought against the plaintiff in the present action for damages for wrongfully distraining. At that time the present plaintiff distrained for rent from the Tai Ming, which was paid, and subsequently the action referred to was brought against the present plaintiff. In that action the then plaintiff was unsuccessful, his Lordship holding that the defendant was legally entitled to distrain.

After plaintiff's case had closed judgment was entered by consent for plaintiff for \$27 and costs.

MORE CHOLERA ON THE "ADAMASTOR."

Our Macao correspondent reports that two more cases of cholera have occurred on the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor* since her arrival at Macao from Hongkong, and it is reported that she will leave immediately, while still flying the yellow flag, for Lisbon direct, instead of going first to Shanghai, as originally intended.

NEW JAPANESE POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Japanese *Official Gazette* announces that on and after the 31st instant, 3 sen and 1½ sen postage stamps of a new design and colour will be issued. Both the old and new stamps will for the time being be on sale.

THE NEW GRAVING DOCK AT SINGAPORE.

The new graving dock at Singapore which, as announced in Reuter's telegram to-day, was opened yesterday by His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Arthur H. Young, K.C.M.G., is an important item in the big scheme of extension and reconstruction works embarked on by the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board of Singapore, (reconstituted on July 1 of this year under the title of the "Singapore Harbour Board"), and marks indelibly on the history of this progressive port the wise policy of the Colonial Government's acquisition in 1905 of the late Tanjong Pagar Dock Company's premises, with a view to the developments and improvements of the facilities of the Port of Singapore which are now in progress.

"King's Dock," Singapore, may justly rank as one of the finest—if not indeed the finest—of the big Graving Docks of the Middle and Far East, the principal dimensions being:—

Length from end stop to head of dock	892 ft. 6 in.
Length from inner stop to head of dock	576 ft.
Width of Entrance	100 ft.
Width between copings inside dock	125 ft.
Depth on Cill at H.W.O.S.T.	34 ft.

The Consulting Engineers, (Messrs. Coole, Matthews, Fitzmaurice and Wilson (late Messrs. Coole, Son and Matthews) and Mr. J. R. Nicholson, C.M.G., (who is also Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Singapore Harbour Board), together with Messrs. Topham Jones and Bailton, the well-known Contractors of Westminster, who have so successfully carried out this magnificent piece of work, are to be heartily congratulated on its successful completion, and Singapore has thereby acquired a valuable commercial asset of which she may be justly proud.

PROPOSED EXPULSION OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES FROM KOREA.

REMARKABLE OUTBURST.

"Time goes apace and cannot wait for the sluggish diplomats," says the *Hochs*. The Land Act has come into force, and our compatriots in California are the victims of insult and maltreatment at the hands of a friendly nation. The Chief of the barbarians (Governor Johnson) swollen with victory, is reported to have said at a public banquet: "We have beaten the warlike little devils. Such insults to the sons of a sacred land, who have never brooked barbarian insult at any time, cannot go unavenged, and the Japanese Government must serve its detractors as it punished the Formosan savages in 1874. Yet the Government does nothing. It files, or it does not file, new notices. It opens, or it does not open, new lines of negotiation. Barbarians must be dealt with barbarously. When this question first came to the front, we advocated a return of America's benevolent call in the Kook era. Did we not? But even if that course be found inexpedient, we are still not without means of availing the Americans to a sense of the realities of the situation. Let us drive the American missionaries out of Korea as undesirable aliens."

"We are still waiting to hear of a definite reason why the Americans object to the Japanese. Persons of Mongolian race are not eligible for United States citizenship. Why are they not eligible? No American has been able to give a satisfactory answer to this question. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the usual excuse for Mongolian exclusion is that Mongolians are 'undesirable aliens.' This seems to be the reason for excluding the Japanese. It is a very convenient term, and remarkably comprehensive. Likes and dislikes are matters of personal sentiment, and nobody is entitled to demand an explanation of sentiments. It would be very convenient if a nation which wanted to exclude foreigners could conduct its diplomacy on such sentimental lines, but international intercourse could not last long on such terms. To give a lesson to the Americans, we should drive their missionaries out of Korea as undesirable aliens. No explanation would be needed, since they give none for classing Mongolians as undesirable. It would be interesting to ment would order the missionaries to withdraw, informing them that there was no remedy if Japan did not want them in Korea."

"We would not insult the missionaries without cause, but we have a stronger reason for urging their expulsion than any mere retaliation. Facts have come to light during recent years, which prove that the American missionaries are indeed undesirable aliens. There are no two opinions about it. When people whose manners, customs, and traditions differ from those of the host nation, and who are not only attractive traits in one another, but some very objectionable ones, too, this is a consequence of international intercourse that must be faced, a reason beginning, but if it were made a reason for exclusiveness, international intercourse would cease to exist. So the American Government should ignore the fundamental conditions of such intercourse. If the Americans do not want Asiatics, why did they seek intercourse with Asia uninvited? Not content with depriving Asiatics of the right to citizenship, they are trying to take from them the privilege granted to all respectable people. The thing is so flagrant that the people should not seek refuge in the provisions of the Treaty. The question is whether they should continue their course with America or break it off. When the American Government refuses to allow Japanese to reside in American territory, the Japanese Government should prohibit the Japanese Government from residing in American territory. We should like to see what course the American Government would take, perhaps it would wake up to begin with."

Japan Chronicle translation.

THE GOVERNMENT AND TSEN CHUN-HSUAN.

AN APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* telegraphed on 22nd inst.:—A Presidential Mandate in this morning's *Gazette* reviews the conduct of Tsen Chun-hsuan, deposes his perfidy and declares that his criminality is on a par with that of Huang Hsing. The Tutuh of the provinces are ordered to seize him for punishment.

The Chinese Government has addressed to the British Legation a request, that Tsen Chun-hsuan should be refused permission to stay in Singapore on the ground that his presence so near to China and where so many Chinese reside is a political danger to China.

The matter is being referred to the Home Government.

POSITION OF SILVER.

We subjoin extracts taken from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s circular of the 18th ult.:

The centre of interest lies rather in China, where it is said that the harvest has been good as a whole. On this account, in normal circumstances, there would be an expectation of rising exchange, with the possibility of a demand for silver, but, unfortunately, as yet trade is far from active.

SCOTCH.

A correspondent of the Glasgow News who has just returned from a holiday on the Continent tells of an amusing experience. After supper on the first night of his residence there his landlady placed on his bedroom table a vessel containing hot water. This being repeated on the night following, he informed her that it was not his custom to shave at night. The water, she explained, was not for his shaving, but for his whisky. Whisky drinking, he retorted, was not at any hour of his, either at night or at any other time. The lady then apologised by saying that she had stupidly taken "monieur" to be "Ecossais."

INTIMATIONS

DRY SCURF FROM NECK DOWN TO KNEES

Scratched Until Blood Formed. Backs of Hands Dry and Cracked. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In a Month's Time All Right.

16, Phil St., Acerrington, Lancs, Eng.—"I was smartly covered with dry scurf from my neck down to my knees. I suffered a great deal with itching. When I addressed at night I scratched myself until I made blood flow. The backs of my hands were dry and cracked. I read the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper. I had two tins of Cuticura Ointment and one tin of Cuticura Soap and in a month's time I was all right. Cuticura Soap and Ointment completely remedied my trouble." (Signed) Mrs. C. T. Heyworth, May 23, 1912.

HEADS MASS OF SKIN TROUBLE

60, De Winton Ter., Llanbradach, Nr. Cardiff, S. Wales.—"The trouble began by my daughters catching it at school. It came in the form of blisters and then it broke out into running sores all over the head. Their heads were one mass of sores and running matter and I had a job to keep their hair clean from matting together, as it was itching dreadfully. After using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for three weeks it was well." (Signed) Mrs. E. E. E. June 23, 1912. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A sample of each with 22-p. Skin Book free from nearest depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A. 60—Tender-faced men should shave with Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. Sample free.

[91-21]

HOWARD WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN WATCH

OF FINEST QUALITY AND HIGH PRECISION

ADJUSTED FOR TEMPERATURE AND POSITION.

THE PRICE OF THE HOWARD

WATCH IS FIXED

AT THE FACTORY.

WRITE OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE

to

THE SOLE AGENTS:

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

CHATER ROAD.

[41]



Cleaning the teeth

with tooth-powders and tooth-pastes can never, under any circumstances, preserve them from destruction. That follows from the simple fact that the localities which are most exposed to injury—the backs of the molars, the interstices between the teeth, the cavities in them—are exactly those parts which remain untouched by tooth-powders and tooth-pastes.

In consequence, mischief once commenced in these places advances undisturbed.

But Odol, being liquid, can penetrate everywhere, and, as it has a real antiseptic effect, destroys all fermentation processes injurious to the teeth.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Dining, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.
Telegraphic Address: "Pansa."
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1913, commencing at 3.15 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be 31 for whom than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1913. [1015]

NOTICE.

THE 31st of August, BIRTHDAY of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN of the Netherlands, falling this year on a SUNDAY, there will be no reception at the Consulate-General for the Netherlands.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1913. [1018]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "HATSUMA". On or about 12th Sept. For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1913. [1013]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "POKSAUNG" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 28th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LTD., General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1913. [14]

FROM EUROPE.

THE "HALL" Steamship "ENFANGMIA" Capt. H. Huber, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Hongkong and/or Kowloon whences delivery may be obtained. Bill of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on subject to the contrary be given TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be received.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Sept. at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:
B.B.A. "Hong Kong" from Holmstrand.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1913. [1017]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL & ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED on MONDAY, 1st September.
For Terms for Boarders or Day Scholars, Apply to—
THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1913. [1010]

WANTED.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS to accompany family to Australia, remaining there about 18 months. Only Europeans need apply.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1913. [984]

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony the affairs of the Company will be carried on by Mr. O. WURU.
S. MORIMOTO,
Agent.
Tokyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1913. [1002]

NOTICE.

A Fresh Shipment of ALEXANDER'S PURE AUSTRALIAN LEMON SQUASH has just been landed.
Obtainable of—
J. GARNER, QUPLCH & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1913. [1008]

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 28th August, 1913, at 11.30 in the morning, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1912, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th August, to THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1913, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1913. [980]

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4008 for TWENTY-FIVE (25) SHARES numbered 77727 to 77751 inclusive fully paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of JENORE PRAGER of Manila, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, on or before the 23rd September, 1913, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1913. [1001]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and from October 1st, 1913, the Price of GAS to the Public will be Reduced to \$2.50 per 1,000 Cubic Feet.

By Order of the Directors,
J. McCUBBIN,
Acting Local Secretary and Resident Engineer.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1913. [958]

NOTICE.

WE have much pleasure in announcing to our Numerous Estimators and Customers that we have opened a NEW SILK STORE in the most up-to-date Style and Fashion at the large and commodious Premises No. 38 and 40, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Messrs. H. Ruttonjee & Son, where we are displaying an entirely new, Handsome and Gorgeous Stock of SILK GOODS and JEWELLERY WARE of all Descriptions in a Variety of New, Elegant and Attractive Designs and Patterns.

The Stock includes a Choice Selection of Turkish, Persian and Indian SILK CARPETS and WOOLLEN RUGS in Cheapest and Elegant Patterns.

Prices Specially Reduced for Summer.

Cheapest Store in the Colony.

An Early Visit Earnestly Solicited.

D. CHELLARAM,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1913. [907]

MASSAGE.

SKILFUL, Safety in the General or Electric.

MISS MORITA,
Care of NIMURA HOTEL,
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road,
Opposite Blake Pier.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1913. [532]

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS SPECIALITIES

CORNER OX TONGUES.
CORNER BEEF.
CORNER PORK.
PRESSED BEEF.
GERMAN SAUSAGES.

These are a few of the delicacies offered for sale by
THE
DAIRY FARM Co., LTD.
[98]

GRACA & CO.

PEPPER ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building).
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, PICTORIAL
POST CARDS, CIGARE BOOKS,
TOYS, &c.
Just Received

FRESH SUPPLY OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

OF THE
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.

with which is incorporated
THE CHINA OVERLAND TR. DE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage
to any part
of the World.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PIANO DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

OF THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK OF

MAGNIFICENT NEW PIANOS

By BROADWOOD, DORNER, COLLARD, CHALLEN, ETC.

AT ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS

FOR CASH ONLY.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, BANJOS, MANDOLINES

BRASS INSTRUMENTS AT

HALF-PRICE.

A few of the Bargains are mentioned below—

PIANOS

	USUAL PRICE	SALE PRICE
Ebonized Solid Mahogany by Challen & Son	\$575	\$475
Solid Mahogany Cottage by Collard & Collard	\$550	\$450
Ebonized Mahogany Cottage by Collard & Collard	\$600	\$500
Ebonized Mahogany Cottage by Broadwood	\$600	\$500
Ebonized Mahogany Cottage by Broadwood	\$700	\$600
Solid Oak with Folding Doors by Broadwood	\$750	\$600
Ebonized Baby Grand by Broadwood	\$1,300	\$1,000
Ebonized Upright Model by Dorner & Sohn	\$750	\$640
Ebonized Piccolo Grand by Dorner & Sohn	\$1,150	\$970

MUSIC.

VOCAL SCORES:—USUAL PRICE \$4.50, SALE PRICE \$1.00 EACH.
SHEET MUSIC:—SONGS, WALTZES, ETC., USUAL PRICE \$1.
SALE PRICE 50 CENTS EACH.
SOILED SHEET MUSIC 20 CENTS PER COPY, 6 FOR \$1.00.

The above Department will shortly be transferred to Mr. WM. ANDERSON, our Piano Manager, who will carry on the Business at New Premises.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

YOST

TYPEWRITER.

LATEST MODEL No. 20.

VISIBLE Writing. Standard Key Board, with Fractions, suitable for Merchants, Engineers, Bankers, Brokers, etc.

The same Model with French Key Board, also Brief Model for Lawyers and Accountants.

Special Monthly Terms if desired.

MACWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.
4, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
1st May, 1913. SHAMSEEN, CANTON. [302-1]

TO LET

SHOP, No. 12, Queen's Road Central.
No. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 5, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1913. [722]

TO LET.

NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1913. [780]

TO LET.

"RANFURLY," No. 11, Conduit Road.
GODOWNS, 94, Wanchai Road, 102, Praya East.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1913. [65]

TO LET.

OFFICE in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1913. [905]

TO LET.

MODERN THREE-ROOMED FLATS with every convenience, Humphreys Buildings, Cornwall Avenue, Kowloon.
No. 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Mody Road, Kowloon, Five Rooms, Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Cameron Terrace, Granville Avenue and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, Cheap rentals.
SHOP with GODOWN attached, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1913. [904]

FOR SALE.

GAS COMPRESSOR with ELECTRIC MOTOR and FITTINGS. Will increase ordinary lighting power by 25 per cent. without extra cost.
Apply—
MANAGER.
Hongkong Daily Press Office.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (For Account of the CONCERNED), ON SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1913, at 2.30 p.m., off Observation Place, Praya East, FIVE 500 Ton STEEL LIGHTERS As they stand with all STOWABLE GEAR, HAND CRANES, 8 cwt. and 10 cwt. ANCHORS, and About 90 Fathoms 1 in. STUD LINK CABLE on each Lighter.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

On View Two Days before Sale.

TERMS:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1913. [1003]

NOTHING BETTER FOR THE SEASON!

JUST RECEIVED.

STYLISH BATHING DRESSES and CAPS.

FINEST VOILES, STRIPED, FLOWERS and FANCY.

FINEST MUSLINS, PLAIN and DOTTED.

EMBROIDERED MATERIALS, &c., &c.

You will find Our Range Incomparable for Quality, Style and Prices.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

1c, D'AGUIAR STREET.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1913. [45]

ON SALE AT THE

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

OFFICE.

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG

OR WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Giving all the Important Towns en route from CANTON to WUCHOW.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1913.

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPERTIES	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWETT,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1913. [191]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl.	30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital	Fl. 17,407,000 (£1,450,583)
Reserve Fund	Fl. 6,518,000 (£543,168)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKER:
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.
SWISS BANKER.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances. Rates on Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1913. [21]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital	Yen 10,000,000
Capital Subscribed (paid up)	Yen 6,250,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 2,620,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Amoy, Anping, Canton, Foochow, Keelung, Swatow, Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Shanghai, Tainan, Taipei, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE,
3, Des Voeux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.
K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1913. [688]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 56, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$7,000,000
equal \$1,400,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED and COLLECTED, MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed. GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1912. [222]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL Yen 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND Yen 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at:
Antung-Hsin, Cebu, Calcutta, Kobe, London, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, New York, Oosaka, Fukuoka.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

ESHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1913. [464]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
STERLING £1,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000
SILVER \$17,400,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
S. H. DODWELL, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. D. LINDALE, Deputy Chairman.
G. Friesland, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., W. L. Patenden, Esq., F. H. Holyoak, Esq., H. A. Siebs, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABE.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum
N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1913. [13]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid-up 562,500
Reserve Fund 415,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND, and LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

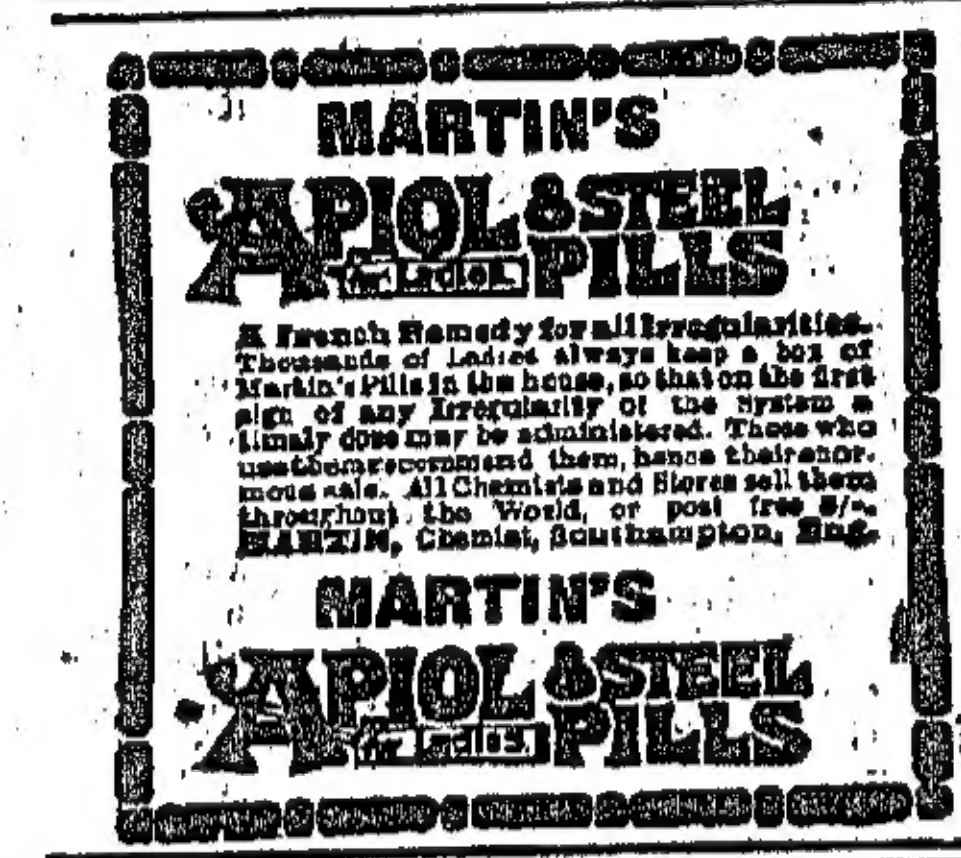
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1913. [872]



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE H.A.L. Steamship
"UCKERMARK"
Captain H. Robb, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.
Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 9.30 A.M.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
This steamer brings on Cargo:
Ex ss. "Siam" from Hong Kong.
Ex ss. "Göteborg" from Göteborg.
Ex ss. "Frank" from Hamburg.
Ex ss. "Brusa" from Skien.
Ex ss. "Björn" from Christiania.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1913. [109]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NORE"
Arrived Hongkong on 21st August 1913.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1913.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENALDER,"
FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Sept. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th Sept., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Sept., at 11 A.M.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1913. [101]

ACTIONS AND REACTIONS IN CHINA.

I. FOREIGN RELATIONS—THE STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY.

(Continued.)

From the considerations already advanced it is a reasonable conclusion that the disputes and struggles that characterized foreign intercourse under the Ch'ing dynasty would have occurred under the Mings also had they been ruling in the 16th century. What so long prevented the question from arising was China's geographical isolation, effected by her remoteness from Europe, and as this obstacle was gradually worn down and intercourse became more frequent, the gradual growth of foreign interests in China and the great increase in the numbers of foreigners residing in or visiting the country soon made it evident that relations could not remain on the old footing. China began to feel uneasy at the influx of the "barbarians," and the "barbarians" horrified China still more by claiming that their laws were superior to those of China and refusing to submit to the latter, and finally by suggesting that their rulers were at least as great as the Son of Heaven, the Lord of Ten Thousand Years.

This state of affairs gradually developed into the struggle of the West for recognition at the hands of China. This involved the overthrow of the self-satisfied superior attitude of the Chinese and more so of their Manchu rulers: in the early days of foreign relations the Peking Court, either through ignorance or conceit, held itself to be the overlord of the world, and claimed that the sovereigns of the Western nations were its feudatories, owing allegiance to and subject to the orders of the Emperor of China. Two wars were necessary before China would admit the right of Western Powers to treat with her on a footing of equality, and since then this right has had to be guarded with jealous care, lest a slight omission or lapse in some point of Chinese etiquette, quite unimportant to Europeans, should give Chinese mandarins an opportunity to make the Western Power "lose face" and constitute, in Chinese eyes, an admission of their country's superiority.

The affected superiority of China is reflected in the language used by her officials when referring to foreign countries. Thus, in 1837 we find the Governor-General of Canton saying: "The King of England has hitherto been dutiful and submissive," while His Majesty's representative was referred to in such terms as "On every occasion before the *taishan* leaves Macao, and after he returns, it will be his duty to report to the sub-prefect. He must keep his station and diligently attend to his official duties." Even immediately after China had had her first lesson, the Peace Commissioner saw no impropriety in such language as "Having experienced during a month past that the Honourable Admiral preserves in his language a respectful sense of duty; that he has abstained from causing any trouble, etc."

Of a piece with this was the treatment of the early Embassies. Lord Macartney (1792) was regarded as an envoy to carry tributes to the effect that he was "a tributary-bearer from the country of England," and was called upon to kneel, but by his firm attitude, avoided this last humiliation. A Russian mission in 1805, were rendered abortive owing principally to the deadlock arising from the Chinese demand, and the European refusal, of the prostration of the European envoy before the Chinese Emperor. Dr. S. Wells Williams' remarks on the *Kon-tou* question are worthy of quotation: ("F. W. Williams' Life and Letters of Dr. S. Wells Williams," p. 404.) Writing *apropos* of an Imperial audience he says, "To-day I felt more than ever that we should then have done both ourselves and the Chinese a wrong if we had made even a courtesy before the sovereign of China. The one great idea associated with him and his position in the minds of his subjects is his rank above all other monarchs on earth, and that he is officially the Viceroy, the Son of Heaven, of whom only one can, of course, exist in this world." The interval between this etiquette and that laid down in the Peace Protocol of 1901 represents the learning by China of many a hard lesson, and as the gradual enforcement of the right of foreign envoys to be accorded and to claim due respect as the representatives of their sovereigns corresponds to and is typical of the gradual breaking down of the barriers of Chinese exclusiveness and the education of the nation, it may be of interest to trace the successive stages.

In the preamble to the Treaty of Nanjing (1842) the titles of Queen Victoria and of the Emperor of China were both

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

COMBINED WITH
BRUSH
CONTINUOUS
SUCTION
VACUUM SUCKS UP
DIRT AND DUST.
LIGHT TO STRONG
SIMPLE WORK.
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICED.

given the same degree of "respectful elevation" above the body of the document—a very important point in Chinese eyes. Article XI. of the same Treaty provided for the form of official correspondence, and it was agreed that Her Majesty's Chief High Officer in China should correspond with the Chinese High Officers in the *chao-hui* form, *i.e.*, on a footing of perfect equality (when Lord Napier, in 1834, attempted to announce to the Canton Governor-General his assumption of office, his communication was not received because it was in the form of a "letter" instead of being a "petition").

The right of direct communication between the British and the Chinese Governments on a footing of equality was thus established. The Treaty of Tientsin took the matter another step forward. It provided for the residence in Peking of a British Envoy, and in particular stipulated on his behalf that "He shall not be called upon to perform any ceremony derogatory to him as representing the Sovereign of an independent nation on a footing of equality with that of China. On the other hand, he shall use the same forms of ceremony and respect to His Majesty the Emperor as are employed by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of Her Majesty towards the sovereigns of independent and equal European nations." China was, little by little, being shown that her Emperor was not supreme over the world, and that there were those who were prepared to dispute his authority and even to lay down rules for him.

Other points in connection with equality of international intercourse provided for in this Treaty were the comparative precedence of Consular officers and Chinese officials, a Consul ranking on a footing of absolute equality with an Intendant of Circuit, and so on; and the prohibition of the use, with reference to foreigners, of the character *yi*, "barbarian." (In *The International Relations of the Chinese Empire*, p. 124, Morse says:—"Barbarian is sanctified by use, and is as adequate a rendering as any other of the Chinese word 'yi,' which actually designates the uncivilized peoples, especially those to the East of China, who 'squat' on the floor and do not use chairs—'squatters' in a literal sense.")

Another step towards putting international relations on a satisfactory footing was the establishment of an Office of Foreign Affairs, the *Tsung-li ta-kuo shih-wu Ya-men*. Prior to 1860 such foreign intercourse as took place at Peking was conducted through the *Li-fan Yuan* (The "Tribes Office"—Mongolian Superintendency or Colonial Office), foreign sovereigns being thus placed in the same category as the nomad princes and princelings of Mongolia and the multifarious dignitaries of the Lamaist hierarchy. This state of affairs obviously could not continue when the representatives of foreign Powers were resident in the capital, and, after the conclusion of peace in 1860, a special council was appointed by the Emperor to decide upon the manner in which foreign affairs should be conducted, and, as a result of its recommendations, a Decree was issued on January 18th, 1861, commanding the formation of the *Tsungli Yamen* for the purpose, and appointing, among others, Prince Kung (I-hsin), brother of the then

reigning Emperor, Hsien-feng, as a member.

This did not complete the process of exhibiting to the people of China their rulers in their true perspective, and of educating them to a realization of the importance of the "outside countries." They had been shown that, so far from the Son of Heaven being able to give his commands to the "dutiful" King of England, it was necessary to form a special Office, with the Emperor's own brother at its head, to conduct business with the representative of the King of England. The next stage took place in 1901, when China was required to assent to the supreme importance of international relations. The *Tsungli Yamen*, which had no status of its own, and whose members were all *ex-officio* in virtue of their other posts, was reconstructed out of existence, being transformed into the Waiwupu (Board of Foreign Affairs), which was to take precedence over all the other Boards. It was further stipulated that there should be a prince or duke of imperial blood at the head of the Board, and that he should hold no other offices. (Prince Ch'ing, it may be remarked, while he presided at the Waiwupu, was also, first, Director-General of the Army Board, and afterwards Prime Minister.)

The inauguration of Parliamentary Government in China, and the establishment of a responsible Cabinet under the revised Constitution of November 3rd, 1911, necessitated some change, the Constitution, Art. VIII., providing that "Members of the Imperial Clan cannot become Prime Minister or Minister of State; further, they cannot in any province hold office in the administration." Accordingly, when Yuan Shih-kai formed his first Cabinet, Prince Ch'ing had to retire from the Waiwupu, his place being taken by Liang Tun-yen. This, though an inevitable outcome of the changed conditions, was a breach of the terms of the Protocol. The Chinese Government apparently did not realize this: the change was announced, in a somewhat cavalier way, to the Legations, and little or no desire was shown to take into account the other parties to the original agreement from which the Waiwupu derived its constitution. The Diplomatic Body accordingly reminded the Waiwupu that this constitution was the result of an international agreement, and recommended it to apply to the Powers for their assent to the change. Then the Waiwupu gave a reasoned explanation of the changes, pointing out that they sprang from the inauguration of the revised Constitution and emphasizing the solemn inviolability of this instrument, and requesting that their despatch should be "communicated for the information of the Government, and that their assent thereto should be obtained, in order that the principle of a constitutional monarchy might be effectively advanced in accordance with the constitution." Not until this was done did the Peking Legations accept the changed constitution of the Waiwupu.

All this might doubtless be characterized as hair-splitting pedantry or red-tape. That is a mistake: the case is just one example of the jealousy with which the smallest point connected with the status of foreign countries has to be guarded *vis-à-vis* China. It is one of the characteristics of China's diplomacy that she is always trying to trip up the Powers, over minute points of etiquette and so make them "lose face," and it is certain

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that if the Powers had not protested against China's *ex parte* action in this case, she would have flattered herself that she had won a great diplomatic victory over them. It is only to be regretted that a similar diligence in guarding the minutiae of international etiquette was not shown when Prince Ch'ing violated the same section of the Protocol by holding the posts of Director-General of the Army Board and of Prime Minister in addition to his Presidency of the Waiwupu. (The same solicitude for the smallest points of procedure is shown in the comparative table of precedence contained in Article VII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, and in the ceremonial rules attached to the Peace Protocol of 1901.)

The audience question is another instance of the same kind. It was not until October 16th, 1872, that European envoys were received in audience at Peking, with the exception of the Dutch embassy of 1705 that was complainant over the *Kon-tou* question and was accordingly transformed into a harlequinade. This first audience, which took place subsequently to the marriage and emancipation of the Emperor Tung-chih, was held in the *Tze-kuang Ko* (Pavilion of Purple Radiance), and in spite of the step forward that it represented, left room for complaint in two particulars. The *Tze-kuang Ko* is not in the Forbidden City, and was at the same time intimately associated with the idea of vassalage, being the place in which the periodical missions from the tributary kings of Korea and the Liu-kia Islands were habitually received. The choice of this *venue* was unquestionably made with malice aforethought, but the implied insult was rectified by the Peace Protocol of 1901, Annex No. 19 providing that audiences should take place in one of the halls of the Palace (the *Ch'ien ch'ing Kung*), and also prescribing minutely the etiquette to be observed at such audiences, thus completing the latest stage in the contest fought by the foreign Powers for the suppression of anything smacking of inferiority of status in their official relations with the Government of China.

FOREIGN RELATIONS—GENERAL RESULTS.

It is no mere coincidence that Canton was at first the cockpit of the struggle for the admission of foreigners into China and that the Cantonese are now the most progressive and enlightened of the Chinese peoples, nor can it, on the other hand, be contended that the intellectual superiority of the Cantonese is due solely to foreign influence. The superiority is innate, but intercourse with foreigners provided first the incentive and then the opportunity for the development of this mental superiority, culminating in the evolution of Young China. This is pointed out in p. 188 of Bland's *Recent Events and Present Policies in China*: "As the means of communication increased between West and East, the advantages of their strategic position as a trading centre carried with it certain disabilities which, in the end, proved stimulating to the collective intelligence of the City of Rams. For the unjust exactions and indignities inflicted upon British traders brought down upon Canton the pains and penalties of two disastrous wars. Twice within twenty years was it brought home to an arrogant but quick-witted race that the methods of the outer barbarian and his material equipment, at least, were worthy of study. Those severe object lessons assuredly contributed to the education of the Cantonese, which has given them their ascendancy in every department of Young China's political and intellectual activities."

It has already been shown that another result of these years of foreign intercourse was to exhibit to the people of China the inherent weakness of the Manchu rulers. They saw the Emperor

compelled to abandon his assumed superiority and come to terms with a handful of outer barbarians, and this dealt such a blow at the traditional infallibility and impregnability of the Manchu rule that the inhabitants of the south and littoral were given new hopes. The will to overthrow the Manchus had always been present with them, even in the palmy days of K'ang-hsi, and these incursions on the Imperial prestige encouraged them in their scheming by demonstrating that the Emperor was not all-powerful or supreme over the whole world, and by showing on how feeble a basis his rule really stood. From that time on the anti-dynastic movement never rested—the Taiping rebellion was its greatest manifestation, since when there has been a succession of risings and mutinies in Canton, connecting that epoch-making event with the revolution of 1911.

Foreign intercourse brought in its train many other factors—missionaries, education, the Press, and so forth—all of which have had and still have a potent influence in shaping the course of events, and which will be considered in later articles. On account of their direct effect on China's politics, the aggressions of certain Powers call for mention here, though they will be dealt with in more detail when the relations between China and individual Powers are examined. Probably the mass of the people (except for those immediately interested) were totally indifferent whether Manchuria passed out of China's possession or not, but the seizure by Germany of Kiaochow, Russia's occupation of Port Arthur and Dairen, and Japan's gradual absorption of Manchuria furnished agitators with a fine text, from which they could preach on the weakness of the Manchu rulers, the danger to the State resulting therefrom, and the necessity for Chinese patriots themselves to take steps to protect their land.

We have seen that the Republic dawned with promises of greater facilities and improved conditions for foreign intercourse. Needless to say, nothing has happened yet to justify hope for the fulfilment of these promises—the indications point rather in the opposite direction, and there is far more reason to anticipate that the overweening conceit of Young China will seek to maintain the old self-sufficient attitude and will carry on the old tradition of trying, whenever possible, to put foreign Powers in a position of inferiority by the infliction of gratuitous slights. The old manner in which the Chinese Government affected to treat the alteration of the Treaty-imposed constitution of the Waiwupu is a straw showing the direction of the wind, and the position taken up by Liang Ju-ho (M. T. Liang) on his assumption of the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is another indication of the same sort. Mr. Liang claimed that, contrary to the regular custom in Peking, the foreign Ministers should pay him an official call on his assumption of office, instead of his calling on them. The Diplomatic Body refused to pay this tribute to Young China, and a deadlock arose, the only Minister to exchange visits with Mr. Liang being the French, who arrived subsequently to the appointment of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Unfortunately, too, though the spirit of nationalism that is characteristic of Young China leads to the same conceit and self-sufficiency that have on previous occasions led to the country's humiliation, there is no sign of any growth of national honour—the way in which the foreign-educated officials of the Cabinet and of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs have dealt with, *e.g.*, the Opium Agreement and the Loan negotiations, points rather in the other direction. It is not, however, in the substance and method of her diplomatic intercourse that the new conditions in China will make themselves apparent and take their effect so much as in her dealing with the factors that foreigners have brought in their train—extraterritoriality, education, etc. The footing on which intercourse between the Powers and China is carried on has been won only by repeated struggles and constant vigilance, and though the Republic is certain to attempt to compass modifications by which she may hope to gain prestige, there is small chance of either the artifices of Young China or the natural course of events working much change in the established order of things. [The first article of the series appeared in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of August 25th.]

